



## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charges, a summary of the daily coffee reports in the *Associação Commercial*, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 29th, 1889.

Two weeks ago, and before any effort had been made to obtain subscriptions in this city, we announced in these columns that we would receive and forward any money entrusted to our care for the destitute people of Santos and Campinas who have been suffering so terribly from epidemics of fever. Up to that time Rio had done nothing whatever to relieve the pressing wants of these people, and as the fever was increasing in Campinas and the poor were suffering for food as well as for medical assistance, we thought it probable that many charitable people among our readers would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We regret to say, however, that up to the present moment *not one vintém has been sent in*. It may be that the charitably inclined are waiting for us to call on them, or it may be that they prefer some other agency through which to send relief. For their own credit we trust that one or both of these suppositions are correct. Whatever may be the reflection on ourselves, we trust that the people by whom this journal is read, are not insensible to the sufferings and necessities of the poorer classes in those two cities. It is not creditable to the people of this city that weeks and months have been allowed to pass without generous offers of sympathy and aid. We have believed, and would still like to preserve that belief, that there are well-to-do people here who would prefer to give quietly and decently, which is, after all, the only true charity. We could not appeal to Brazilians, both on account of language and the impossibility of our meeting their views as to the way such undertakings ought to be carried out, but we believed that there were Englishmen, Germans and Americans here who would prefer, as we certainly do, to give without display and for the sole purpose of relieving distress. In this, however, we appear to have been mistaken. It may be a fault in our education, or a lack of good taste, but it never occurred to us that intelligent, charitable people were waiting for horse-races, theatrical entertainments, processions, brass-bands, poetry and fireworks before opening their hearts and pockets. We never dreamed that we ought to go around with a little green and yellow bag to pick up pennies, and then fire off a rocket, a bit of poetry and a bedlam of music whenever we managed to catch one. We never imagined that human sympathy and charity were to be aroused only by noise and display. And we certainly never could have known that the best and most

economical way of gaining one hundred in charity is through spending two hundred for selfish display. However, to live is to learn—and in this respect we have learned an unexpected lesson.

ALL questions as to the legal tender of sovereigns in payment of milreis debts, at the legal value of 27d per milreis, or 8\$890 per sovereign, have been settled by the *avisos* of the minister of finance dated on the 24th instant, a translation of which is published elsewhere. The section of the council of state for financial affairs has decided that a sovereign is a legal tender, the Emperor has approved this decision and nothing now remains but to await the result of monetizing a foreign coin that has heretofore been considered merchandise, and subject to the fluctuations of the market. The decision of the government will be generally accepted with relief, for the most opposite opinions were held as to whether foreign money could be legally tendered in payments, and as even the council of state found itself obliged to go so far back as 1833, over half a century, for a basis for its report, it is evident that the various opinions of individuals were not altogether baseless, whether for or against this tender. Apart from the fact that important nations do not recognize foreign money as a circulating medium, but transform it into the coins of their own country, Brazilian authorities have unquestionably shown wisdom in avoiding the destruction of a universally accepted medium of international exchange, and by granting it legal currency will be enabled to keep it in circulation just so long as it may be required, and no longer. The improvement in the condition of the exchange was temporary and artificial; there is no marked improvement in the financial position of the empire; the planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro, the great coffee producing zone, are generally conceded to have been ruined by the loss of slaves, before which they had been embarrassed by the mortgages on their estates; large sums have been spent on the correction of sanitary abuses, drouth, etc.; and it is questionable whether so onerous a combination has been fully met by the large and valuable coffee crop of this year and the various loans which have been made abroad. There was neither reason, nor sense, in advancing exchange rates above par. It was, on the contrary, a confession that the banks were nervous about their cash reserves, and all of this uneasiness could have been allayed had the government taken the step, now accomplished, of making sovereigns legal tender. The inquiry as to whether speculators have made money is not so much the question, although their efforts were undoubtedly an influence in forcing exchange rates up to the excessively high quotations ruling here. The trade of Rio, we believe, has not been greatly benefitted by these high rates; goods sold at prices fixed six months previously and remitted against at 28d and over are the only exceptions, but those sold at 28d to be remitted for six months hence, are not likely to show very good results. We have repeatedly pointed out that what the importers of Rio require is not a high exchange; they require a steady rate. And it remains to be seen whether the monetizing of sovereigns will effect this desirable result. It may be considered very doubtful.

THE question of assisted immigration has now reached a point where the authorities may well be asked to pause and consider it anew. Perhaps the infatuation which has thus far blinded the government, has not yet worn itself out, for it may be assumed that the slaveholding element which has so long dominated the country was too badly

frightened by emancipation to recover courage and self reliance in the brief period of one short year. The results of subsidized immigration, however, have certainly not met expectations, and it must be clear to the planter in the ministry as well as the planter in private life that he is not getting the full value of his money. In some cases the immigrants have been established on well-managed estates and have done well, both for themselves and their employers. In a great number of cases, however,—perhaps a majority—there have been disputes and broken contracts from the very outset. In some instances the planters have undertaken to take advantage of their necessities and helplessness to rob them of their wages and to avoid the expenses of proper treatment. Generally, however, the trouble arises further back, the immigrants complaining of having been deceived by the agents who induced them to come. Through these causes, we have hundreds of helpless, discontented people thrown upon the overburdened charity of the seacoast towns, scores of wretched families begging for food and shelter, the hospitals crowded, the government lodging-houses crowded, and the state obliged to send scores and hundreds of them back home to prevent their becoming permanent objects of charity. In view of such a state of affairs, would it not be wise for the government to try some other method? May it not be accepted as a fact that assisted immigration creates more parasites and abuses than benefits, and that these abuses and expenditures are vastly out of proportion to the advantages which a few men may obtain from the system? The moment the state undertakes to pay the transportation expenses of immigrants, a crowd of hungry, heartless speculators is sure to spring into existence to make traffic of the ignorance and necessities of both parties! A more unscrupulous, unfeeling traffic does not exist; it is in fact but very little better than the slave trade of former days! It is no slight thing to deceive a poor, ignorant peasant with promises of comfort and gain in a distant foreign country, from which he can never hope to return unaided. And that such deceptions are practised—the grossest and cruelest of deceptions—is the common story of almost every arrival in this country. If it is for this the government is spending its money, it could not be engaged in a worse undertaking; but if it also is being tricked by these agents and speculators, then the quicker it terminates the business, the better. We have no need of Italy's *lazzaroni*, nor of discontented Belgian miners, nor of the vagabond scoundrels of European cities in general. Brazil is well supplied with this material already. The country does need good agriculturists, however, and these will come of their own accord just as soon as the conditions of life here are what they require.

THE water question of this city has now reached a point where nothing less than heroic measures will bring relief. It is apparent that the public treasury has been paying a pretty high price for the new water-works, and that the prospects are good for an indefinite continuation of the exactions. Naturally, there ought to be a limit to all this, but when we see the supply steadily diminishing at the same time that new works are being added to the system we are compelled to conclude that there is no way out of the complication but to go on spending money forever. When the Rio do Ouro system was inaugurated, the water supply was abundant all over the city, including Santa Tereza and other hills. Now, after the lapse of some years, many localities in the city are without water a great part of the time. And it is not only

in the summer that this scarcity occurs, but in every month of the year, as may be seen by the complaints published in the daily press. To-day, after spending a large sum of money on Dr. Frontin's provisional supply, we are no better off than before, for the anticipated supply does not materialize, and the complaints of "no water" continue from every part of the city. In view of all the circumstances, there is no other conclusion than that the public treasury and the population of this city have been most shamefully deceived and robbed all the way through. Were it not that the people must in the end pay all the costs, we should say that the government, which aided and promoted the scandalous intrigue by which the surveys and contract were fished from the man who surveyed and planned the works, without ever paying him a cent for the £10,000 which he expended out of his own pocket, has got no more than it deserves in all the subsequent swindles and impositions. If the men who have been enriching themselves out of this undertaking could be made to bear all these subsequent burdens, we should say that it is no more than just; but when we consider that it is the wretched taxpayer, the man who pays taxes on his house and business, on the water he can not get, and even in bribes to the water *fiscal* who possesses the power of shutting off his supply at his very door—when we consider all this, the justice of all these later impositions becomes a painful farce. The Rio do Ouro water works have now cost double what the original surveys called for—and the end has not yet been reached. The government has been swindled, contractors have been robbed, and the people have been imposed upon and robbed—and all this in the interests of a small army of impostors and thieves. If this be considered strong language, just think of what has been paid, and then of what has been actually realized! Think of the Pedregulho experiment, of the shameful negotiations over the acquisition of the Rio S. Pedro, and then of the recent payment of 170,000\$ for a provisional supply under the Frontin contract, which according to official reports is nothing less than a *fiasco*! Let it be remembered that the taxpayers must stand all this—and then who will say that any condemnation is too severe! In our opinion, there is now only one remedy for all this—the dismissal of every man connected with the business, from the chief engineer who blocks all improvements through caprice, down to the hungry *fiscal* who blackmails you for two milreis a month, and then the lease of the works to a responsible private company. The government and its representatives can no longer be trusted to administer an enterprise of this character.

In a few days more the two chambers of the General Assembly will be organized and ready for work. Perhaps it may not be considered proper for foreigners to offer suggestions or petitions in regard to subjects of legislation, but where their interests are largely concerned this liberty may certainly be permitted. Although there are many important questions requiring immediate legislative attention, there are none more urgent that those affecting the administration of the custom house. About three-fourths of the imperial revenue are derived from this department, showing that foreign commerce is the principal revenue-paying and a highly important wealth-producing occupation in this country. It is sound policy, therefore, to protect and encourage this calling to the fullest extent, and this, we submit, can not be done without rendering it safe and profitable. The long-established practice of dropping down on commerce whenever

more revenue is required, may be easy, but is certainly not wise. And the no less arbitrary practice of treating merchants like a flock of sheep, to be sheared at pleasure, and to turn a deaf ear to all their remonstrances and petitions, is certainly suicidal to the last degree. It is useless to make promises, for they will never be kept; or to make changes in schedules and regulations, for they have little or no effect on officials. We ought to have not only just and explicit laws, however burdensome they may be, but we ought to have an independent, accessible tribunal by which disputes between merchants and officials can be settled. When the custom house and the Treasury decide that the paper on which this journal is printed is writing paper, and must therefore pay an exorbitant rate of duty, there ought to be an appeal to an independent superior court for a reversal of so absurd a decision. Then, in addition to all this, there ought to be some means for compelling custom house officials to meet the current requirements of the commerce of this port. During the past three months there have been constant complaints of delays in loading and discharging vessels. Mail steamers have been detained for days, cargo steamers for weeks, and sailing vessels for months, and during all this time the customs officials have obstinately closed their ears to every complaint. They could have worked at night to discharge lighters, and they could have employed more men, but instead of this they have worked even more listlessly than ever. The claim that the storehouses have been jammed full of goods all the time is not strictly true, for the space has not been economised and much of it has been wasted. And even were it true, a proper regard for the commercial interests and reputation of this port—which have been seriously prejudiced during the past summer—ought to have led the authorities to provide additional storage facilities. In this respect, many reforms are urgently needed, in order to free merchants from the caprice and torpidity of these officials. Regular packet lines ought to be permitted to have their own *trajiches* and shipping piers, if they want them; the D. Pedro II dock monopoly ought to be broken; and provisions should be made for extra work whenever the requirements of trade or the season may require it. The five or six hours given to commerce at the custom house are frequently insufficient, hence the necessity of making the regulations more elastic, and of providing for night work whenever a block occurs. The losses incurred in this port during the past season have been very serious, and many of them might have been avoided. In view of these considerations, we believe that the General Assembly ought to take these questions into early consideration and do what my lie in its power to relieve commerce from many of the burdens which now oppress it.

#### LEGAL TENDER SOVEREIGNS.

The following is the dispatch of the minister of finance giving forced currency to sovereigns at the par value of \$8.890.

Department of Financial Affairs,  
Rio de Janeiro, 24th April, 1889.

Considering that under Law No. 401 of 11th September, 1846, in public departments and in payments between individuals, it was ordered that gold coins of 22 carats should be received at 4\$ per *otava*;

Considering that the *regulamento* of 28th November of the same year for the execution of the said law fixed the value of the sovereign, or pound sterling, at 8\$890;

Considering that Decree No. 2,004 of 24th October, 1857, next after that of 29th July, 1849, renewed or established the said dispositions;

And after hearing the section of the council of state for financial affairs, with whose report His Majesty the Emperor has seen fit to agree, by His Immediate Resolution of yesterday the said August

Lord orders it to be declared that pounds sterling must be received at their legal value, as well at public departments, as was determined by the dispatch of 16th November, 1888, and which has been in practice, as in payments from these departments, and also in those to be realized between individuals. Of which I advise you for the due effects. May God preserve you.

JOÃO ALFREDO CORRÊA DE OLIVEIRA,

To Sr. Conselheiro Director General of Public Revenue, and to the Directory General of Accounts.

The principal reasons for the report of the council of state are as follows:

That the law of 1846 did not revoke the law of 1833, which latter allowed foreign coins to be received and paid out by public offices at a legal value then fixed, but altered it in so much as the value of 22 carat gold was advanced from 2\$500 to 4\$ per *otava*.

That the Decree of 28th July, 1849, revoked that of November, 1846, but that the Decree of 24th October, 1857, re-established that part of the 1846 Decree as regards sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

That in 1867 were questions raised, when it was determined to collect 15 per cent. of import duties in gold at its legal value, and when the section of the council of state decided that the Decree of October, 1857, was in accordance with the law of 1846, when it equalized sovereigns and half-sovereigns with national gold.

That the 1846 law declared its conditions extended to payments between individuals.

And finally that as Decree of 24th October, 1857, ordered in accordance with the law of September, 1846, that sovereigns and half sovereigns should be received at public departments, re-establishing in this part the Decree of November, 1846, the section opines that such coins are a legal tender between individuals at the value fixed in the said Decree.

Senators Dantas and Lafayette are the signers of the report and Senator Paulino expressed his acquiescence in its conclusions.

#### ELECTROLYSED SEWAGE.

A determined attempt is now being made to deal with London sewage by means of electricity. Mr. William Watson has erected experimental works at the southern outfall at Crossness, the apparatus being capable of treating 12,000 gallons per hour. The principle of Mr. Webster's electrolytic system is that the compounds always present in sewage are split up into their constituent parts by the electric current passed through iron electrodes. At the positive plate chlorine and oxygen are set free and combine, with the water and the iron plate, to form bubbles which act powerfully upon the organic matter, a flocculent precipitate of the impurities in suspension and in solution is formed, which, after being first carried to the surface by the hydrogen generated, gradually settles to the bottom, leaving a perfectly innocuous effluent. The effluent can, indeed, if sufficient electric power be used, be converted into an absolute disinfectant. In treating the sewage it is pumped through a wooden shoot into settling tanks. The shoot is fitted with electrodes, and in travelling through it every particle of the sewage is brought into direct contact with electrodes. The fluid passes from the shoot to the tanks (also fitted with electrodes), where the "sludge" settles at the bottom in about two hours, the effluent being afterwards drained off. The electrodes are made of cast iron, and those in the shoot are divided into twelve sections, which can be connected either in series or in parallel, the plates themselves being connected in parallel. It is estimated that the working cost of the process, when applied to a large volume of sewage, would be about 13c. per 1,000,000 gallons, and that the whole sewage of London might be treated for about £50,000 a year. The cost of treating sewage by chemicals has been stated at from 30c. to 70c. per 1,000,000 gallons.—*Chemist and Druggist*, April 6.

*Jornal do Commercio*, April 25th.

#### ABANDONED IMMIGRANTS.

Regarding the fact, which under this title we noticed day before yesterday, the inspector general of lands and colonization addressed the following *oficio* to the minister of agriculture:

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd April, 1889.

Under the title *abandoned immigrants* we read in the *gazetinha* (local news) of the "*Jornal do Commercio*" of to-day an item which states that about 100 immigrants were found abandoned in the Rue da Misericórdia, that they were lodged by the proprietor of a hotel in the same street, No. 34, who declared he would receive them on the occasion when a police agent ordered them to accompany him to the police department, etc.

There is not perfect fidelity in the transmission of the item; for the truth is that all the immigrants referred to were lodged by order of this *inspectorado*

in the said hotel—situated, not in the Rue da Misericórdia but in the Rue da Manoel—there being among them a considerable number of Belgians and Frenchmen, recently arrived from the River Plate, to whom I had it declared that I would only furnish them lodgings for yesterday night, if they promised to leave to-day for the Rio d'Oru in order to employ themselves in the works of the new water supply, because, the greater part being single men, they ask employment here and demand board and lodging, and finally to be returned to their countries.

The others are individuals who have come from the interior and demand to be sent home, which in accordance with V. Ex's. orders will be proportionately granted them as the reasons furnished justify their request.

The news that immigrants without destination found in this city, who may not wish to settle themselves properly, would be sent to their native lands for account of the parties introducing them has given rise to abuses, which can only be prevented by adopting as an inviolable rule (as the *inspectorado* attempts to do), that such an expedient will only be applied in relation to individuals brought in under conditions contrary to those stipulated, or who, having been established in the country for a certain time, have in their favor special conditions rendering them worthy of this concession.

Every other person that may desire to be a *forastero* (visitor) and a vagabond in order to be sent to his home should be placed at the disposal of the common law. . . .

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The President of Paraguay now wants to spend \$50,000 on encouraging European immigration.

Montevideo is reported to be growing rapidly and business is undergoing an active revival.

The new civil marriage law went into effect throughout the Argentine Republic on the 1st inst.

The great Uruguayan financial bubble-blower, Dr. Emilio Reus, was declared a bankrupt on the 15th inst.

The total immigrant arrivals in the Argentine Republic during the quarter ending 31st March were 74,090, against 49,527 in the same period of 1887.

The March bill against the Argentine government for assisted immigrants' passages amounts to \$569,000 m/pn. This is perhaps only about one-half the total expenditure.

The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro Ld., has purchased a building site in Montevideo on Calle Zabala, opposite the Brazilian bank, where a new office will at once be erected.

Through official interference, difficulties have arisen in the transfer of lands which threatens to break up the Naposta colony, near Bahia Blanca, where the recent Irish immigrants were settled.

A telegram published here on the 20th says that when the Chambers meet the Argentine government will ask for credits for armament and war material, and that the amount will possibly be \$8,000,000.

While we are melting here in Rio, the telegraph advises us of intense cold at Buenos Aires. If Mr. Frick could only have invented the telegraphic modification of temperature back Rio and Bueno Aires would be benefited at present.

A "Bueno União de Crédito" has been organized at Montevideo by that "distinguished financier" Don Bernardo Caymari, and is to begin operations on the 1st prox. Mr. Caymari's acquaintances here in Rio will await results with distinguished interest.

The Mendoza petroleum company has already received pipes for a pipe line to Belgrano, and provisions are being made for using petroleum on the locomotives of the Argentine Great Western railway. Looks like cooking chickens before they are hatched.

The Uruguayan government has been called upon to spend a large sum of money for the "enlargement and salubrification" of Montevideo, by reclaiming marine lands, opening boulevards, laying tram lines, erecting electric towers, etc. Would it not be wiser to grow inland for a short time longer and use all this money for debt paying and other useful purposes?

According to the illustrated map prepared for the Paris exhibition by the chief of the immigration department, giving an analysis of the immigration into the Argentine Republic from the year 1857 to 1888 inclusive, the total number of immigrants was 1,374,797, of whom 646,086 were Italians, 144,654 Spaniards, 91,759 French, 22,952 English, 18,072 Swiss, 16,768 Austrians, 15,271 Germans, 7,645 Belgians, and 26,935 of various nationalities.—*River Plate Times*.

According to our River Plate exchanges the proposition of the Argentine government to divide the Misiones territory equally between the two nations was totally rejected by Brazil, which claims the whole of it. It was reported that Brazilian troops had seized the territory, and that two armies were being organized in Rio Grande and Paraná for the purpose of "huddling the fort." It is really refreshing to see what a reputation for energy we have got among our Platine neighbors.

—The recent floods on the Rio Uruguay caused considerable damage in places along its banks. At Salto and Concordia the river rose 37 feet, overflowing its banks, and making it necessary to remove people in boats. A serious loss in stock is also reported.

—According to President of Paraguay, the total revenue of that little-known republic last year amounted to \$4,551,445, of which \$1,380,152 were from the custom house. The sale of public lands produced \$4,884,197. The official value of both imports and exports was \$5,551,445, the latter exceeding the former by about \$700,000. The total number of immigrants received during the year was 1,064, against 563 in 1887. The President believes the boundary dispute with Bolivia will be settled amicably.

#### MONTEVIDEO SHIPPING CHARGES.

The Montevideo Express of the 10th inst. gives the following scale of charges for pilotage, light dues, custom-house services, etc., at that city:

Pilotage is not compulsory, but vessels taking a pilot should make a written agreement, otherwise they will have to pay a tariff at the rate of \$5 per Spanish foot.

Harbor pilotage is compulsory on sailing vessels moving into the harbor—\$11.50 inwards, \$10.00 outwards and \$5 shifting berth.

Pilotage from Montevideo to Buenos Aires for sailing vessels \$30 to \$50. For Rosario or Paysandú \$60 to \$100. On steamers from Montevideo to Buenos Aires and back \$100 to \$130. From Montevideo to Buenos Aires and Rosario and back to Montevideo \$230 to \$250, according to agreement.

Steamers taking a "packet privilege" are exempt, but pay \$90 per trip for this privilege. [N. B. Application must be made to the President of the republic several days before the arrival of a steamer on her first voyage for this packet privilege. The petition costs \$20 but once obtained stands forever].

Light dues 13½ cts. per ton register and 2 cts. per ton register extra on vessels proceeding to Buenos Aires or the Rivers.

Custom house charges.—Opening and closing register to discharge and manifest; for vessels under 200 tons register \$24; 200 to 500 tons register \$55; 500 tons register and upwards \$60. Notaries \$4.80. Bill of health \$4.00. Stamps for petitions and copies \$4 to \$5. Vessels loading outwards pay again the same charges.

Steamers having a "packet privilege" pay about \$15 to \$20 for stamps and \$4.00 for bill of health on each clearance from the port.

Stowaways.—Equal rates as Buenos Aires.

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

From *The Chilian Times*, March 10th.

The railway coal wharf at Pisagua has been swept away by the sea, together with three thousand tons of coal.

Mr. Arturo M. Edwards has made the magnificent gift of 30,000 dollars to Concepcion hospital for the erection and equipment of a laundry.

The *Estandarte Católico* says there are from eight to ten thousand deaf and dumb persons in Chile, which statement sounds very much like an exaggeration.

A commission has been appointed to report on the invention of Mr. Charles Stulp for separating and producing chemically pure metals, with a view to the purchase of the patent by the government.

—At the request of the Callao *prefect* the consuls of Chili, Ecuador and Colombia have sent home a number of their destitute countrymen who had no occupation or means of subsistence in Peru.

—The important railway from Lima to Pisco [Peru] is now opened in contract by the government. Twenty-five years of monopoly are granted, and perpetual possession. The bids are to be opened 120 days from date. A bond of twenty thousand pesos is to be deposited at the time of making the bid. Work is to be commenced within one year, and finished within five years. The estimated cost is about 6,000,000 silver soles. The road is a little over 100 miles in length and runs along the coast. It would open to Lima and Callao the most fertile valleys in the republic, whence immense market supplies could be obtained, and it would be the most profitable railway in the country.

—*Panama Star and Herald*.

—A former resident of Chile who has just returned to this country after a stay of several years in Peru gives us a most deplorable account of the condition of that unfortunate republic. He says he never before witnessed such a complete and total collapse of a nation as is the case with Peru. Words would fail to convey an adequate idea of the condition in which that country is reduced. Nationally and socially it is completely disorganized. In some parts of the interior a war of races has been inaugurated. The Indians have taken possession of valuable estates, and the owners and the authorities are powerless to recover them. Public employees all over the country are in arrears, and unable and in order to live they are compelled to steal. The only place in which there is no scarcity of money is the presidential palace, and Caecres and his adherents revel in riotous living in the midst of misery which is constantly increasing and is frightful to contemplate.—*The Chilian Times*.

[April 29th 1889.]

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—One fatal case of yellow fever is reported from Campos.

—The epidemic of yellow fever at Vassouras is said to be at an end.

—The city of Rezenze is suffering from an epidemic of yellow fever.

—A cattle fair was inaugurated at Bemfica, Minas Geraes, on the 24th inst.

—There were 24 baptisms in Campos on the 20th, of which 17 were of illegitimate children.

—A Protestant church was organized at Jahu, São Paulo, on the 13th, with a membership of 50.

—The president of São Paulo opened a credit of 50,000\$ on the 17th to meet the requirements of the Campinas epidemic.

—The March export of rubber from Pará aggregated 1,216,577 kilos., from Manaus 400,711 kilos., and from Serpa 16,618 kilos.

—The Paulista and Muygana railway companies have offered gratuitous passage to all the inhabitants of Campinas who may wish to leave that pest-stricken place.

—The Ceará conservatives also appear to have fallen out respecting the ticket for senator from that province. Here is another chance for the liberals, if there is any discipline in the party.

—The *Jornal* is responsible for this item: "On the 15th inst. a violent fire broke out on the plantation at Marinhé of Srs. Araújo Silva & Brother which destroyed all the cane fields of the present crop and of next year's."

—A force of volunteer firemen was organized in Nictheroy on the 21st. As there are no funds for purchasing material as yet, the energy of the volunteers will be dedicated to assisting the regular force upon necessary occasions.

—On the 24th inst. the Nictheroy improvements company deposited 125,000\$ in sovereigns at the provincial treasury as a guarantee for the execution of the contract for supplying the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro with water.

—In the first quarter of 1889 there were 64 marriages celebrated at the parish church at Uberaba, Minas Geraes. In not one instance did the contracting parties sign the register, but whether this arises from inability to do so is not clear.

—From the 1st to the 22nd inst., inclusive, there were 252 burials in the municipal cemetery of Santos, an average of over 11 a day. Estimating the present population at 10,000, this shows a death rate equivalent to an annual average of nearly 420 per thousand.

—Even in São Paulo the death rate has been no trifling matter. From the 17th to the 21st, inclusive (5 days), the deaths in that city numbered 60, giving an average of 12 a day. On a basis of 60,000 population this is equivalent to an annual average of 73 per thousand.

—The news from the interior or southern part of Piaui are of the most disheartening character. The thrush has been so severe and prolonged that the people are dying with hunger. Severe epidemics of measles and fevers have broken out in various places.

—The president of the province of Amazonas recently dismissed Canon Amancio de Ribeiro from his position as inspector of education. The Canon has recently been acting as president of the province and it seems he drew his salary as president and inspector at one and the same time. The president alleges other reasons for his dismissal, none of which are very creditable to the Canon. Of course the affair will turn up in the coming legislative session.

—The population of S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, objected the republican apostle, Silva Jardim, holding a public meeting there on the 23rd, and the conference was held in a private room of a hotel. The usual delirious applause is reported, and the banquet followed, during which the plebs expressed their opinion by cat-calling, etc. A row ensued and the hotel was stoned, and it is charged firearms were used, but no one appears to have been hurt. Sr. Silva Jardim, not so fortunate as his colleague, Peguinha, had not even a scratched leg to show his admirers. One account says the ladies furnished weapons to the republicans.

—O *Páiz* of the 20th publishes the following: At Sant'Anna do Livramento (Rio Grande do Sul), a Sr. José Vilal, a wani inspecto (police authority) who at this hour should be in jail and prosecuted under Art. 193 of the criminal code, dragged away a poor colored man at a late hour, only pinched, to the banks of a stream and there, with the assistance of two other assassins, cut the throat of the unfortunate victim! The body of the unfortunate man was abandoned, for it was supposed that he was dead, and, as such men can not speak, thinking the cowardly act would be unknown, he (the inspecto) returned home with a tranquil conscience. The man was not dead, however, and succeeded in dragging himself to a neighboring house, where he gave the names of his assailants, and then died.

—A new light ship was launched at Pará on the 31st ult.

—The *Correio* of Santos, says that the epidemic of yellow fever in that city is now nearly extinct.

—There were 249 burials in the Pará municipal cemetery in March, of which the majority were Ceará refugees. This is a very heavy death rate.

—The Rio Grande provincial assembly voted to suspend its sessions on the 22nd until the government appointed a president who would execute the laws.

—The donations to the Santos orphans asylum, up to the 26th inst., amounted to 15,694\$480. It is a worthy charity and we trust the fund may be largely increased.

—A new cotton factory is to be started at S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes. At the outset the capital will be 200,000\$, which is to be increased later on.

—A project has been successfully initiated in Pará for the opening of a hydropathic establishment in that city for the treatment of diseases according to methods employed in Europe.

—The commencement of work on the artesian wells in Ceará has had the effect of suddenly wakening up the Revy commission. We are now hearing of the progress made on that work.

—On the 24th there were 658 sick people in Campinas of which 444 were under treatment in their own houses. Of the total 407 were suffering from the fever, and 251 from other diseases.

—It would seem that an Argentine soldier connected with the boundary commission is awaiting trial at Palmas, province of Paraná, for shooting a Brazilian with a revolver. It is singular how carefully the incident has been suppressed in this country.

—The news from the interior or southern part of Piaui are of the most disheartening character. The thrush has been so severe and prolonged that the people are dying with hunger. Severe epidemics of measles and fevers have broken out in various places.

—The president of the province of Amazonas recently dismissed Canon Amancio de Ribeiro from his position as inspector of education. The Canon has recently been acting as president of the province and it seems he drew his salary as president and inspector at one and the same time. The president alleges other reasons for his dismissal, none of which are very creditable to the Canon. Complaints are still constant, and it appears that something must be done. This embroilment is the result of a break of gauge, as clearly as possible.

## RAILROAD NOTES

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—The Mogiana extension from Jaguaria to Uberaba was formally opened to traffic on the 24th inst.

—The government tax on passengers and traffic on the São Paulo railway last year amounted to \$5,045\$870, and the provincial tax to 699,099\$440.

—The Jaraguá Bolívar tramway company has proposed to build a short line from the Botafogo terminus to the military school on Praia da Saude, which the minister of war was considering, if a privilege for 25 years be granted it.

—We are unable to explain why a decree dated January 5th, relative to the extension from Areal to Entre Rios of the Northern railway's Petrópolis branch, should only be published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 27th inst.

—On the 13th the minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 12,416\$099, balance of guaranteed interest, to the Campos and Carangola railway company for the latter half of 1888. A request to pay 14,239\$514, the proportion due to the increase of capital, was not reported upon.

—The *Jornal* on the 24th says the D. Pedro II railway will build a large shed (*barracão*) at Porto Novo da Cunha for the storage of goods transported by its wagons, for which the Leopoldina railway can not provide carriage. On the 22nd 93 loaded wagons were awaiting discharge. On the other hand the Leopoldina directors publish a card and copies of letters from the firm here representing the manufacturers to prove that the scarcity of rolling stock has arisen from the delay of vessels bringing the material ordered some time ago. Complaints are still constant, and it appears that something must be done. This embroilment is the result of a break of gauge, as clearly as possible.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Sr. Roberto Grey, a well-known and esteemed auctioneer, died on the 22nd inst. of congestion of the brain.

—The auxiliary association of tailors has placed upon its records a vote of regret for the death of Sr. Ramalho Ortigão.

—Such of our readers as are destined to the House of Detention may prepare themselves by reading the *Diário Oficial* of the 23rd.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 18th contains the conditions for the laying of a direct telegraph cable between Brazil and the United States.

—Every day there is published in O *Páiz* list of telegrams retained by the D. Pedro II railway, most of which have the addresses. If properly addressed, why are they retained?

—Deputy Joaquim Naluco, the abolition leader, was married on the 23rd inst. in this city to Miss Evelina Torres Soares Ribeiro, daughter of Barão de Ipanema. We wish every happiness to the newly married couple.

—The Book Maker's Bank cleared 528\$ on the races held on the 21st. With rare philanthropy it presented 53\$ to the Campinas sufferers. A bank for facilitating gambling ought to be "chuck full" of charity.

—Iteum Guimarães, a Brazilian poet, declares that ignorance caused the martyrdom of twin beings; one was Jesus Christ, the other the Brazilian revolutionist, Tiradentes. And his poem was published and admired!

—The 220 *apólices* with which the government purchased the property upon which the military school is to be established, are taken from the funds subscribed by the merchants of Rio for the Asylins Invalidos. This does not appear by any means proper.

—Sr. Conselheiro Laranjão Netto, the director of the Museum in Rio, has been made an effective member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, established at Copenhagen. Sr. Netto's pretensions in relation to Brazilian antiquities have won him this honor.

—There is nothing like figures. A friend of one of the daily journals has worked out that a mortality of 43 per day in a population of 3,000 is equal to 6,450 in one of 450,000. He might have gone further and said if one of two dwellers on a farm dies, it is the equivalent for that day of 225,000 in a city of 450,000 souls.

—On the 23rd the minister of justice addressed a circular to the presidents of the provinces requiring them to organize and forward to his department a list of ex-slaves convicted under the 1835 law, with full particulars of the cases, in order that the Emperor might be enabled to extend clemency to such convicts as are deserving of it.

—A touching scene occurred at the residence of the quartermaster general on his birthday, on the 21st. A number of visitors appeared to compliment the general, and the inevitable "speculating" ensued. One of the guests proposed that all the ladies present should embrace the general, which was carried *en masse*, and at once executed. How the general liked it is not reported.

—The preparatory sessions of the General Assembly began on the 27th inst.

—The resignations of four provincial presidents were published yesterday, two of whom were sent to other provinces. One new appointment was made, leaving one vacancy to fill.

—A decree of the 13th has just been published declaring lapsed the concession granted to the D. Pedro II Telegraph Co. for laying an American cable in Brazil. It is said that proposals will be invited for the execution of this enterprise.

—The minister of agriculture is now after the "phosphato de cal" company. The company has made a trifling mistake in paying 1,536\$—when it owed 3,846\$—to the government, and the minister wants the fiscal engineer to let him know all about it. Of course the fiscal engineer will know as much about it as the company chooses to be.

—The new building on Ilha Fiscal, erected for the maritime service of the custom house, was formally inaugurated on the 27th inst. The position is a commanding one and will be most convenient for the shipping. The edifice is an attractive one, and will henceforth be one of the first objects of attention for incoming travellers.

—We are informed that a well-known foreign house in this city, which has a large manufacturing establishment in Campinas, sent up a physician and several nurses some time ago, and has supplied them with medicines and everything necessary for the relief of the poor people of that afflicted city. They wasted no money in fireworks and music, but spent it all in charitable work.

—The engineering club of this city has appointed a commission of three engineers to report upon the works recently executed by Dr. Paulo de Frontin for a provisional water supply, the nominees being Drs. Frontin, Bicalho and Barros Barreto. Frontin reporting in his own favor, Bicalho against him, and Barros Barreto trying to be on both sides at one and the same time, will be a spectacle of rare interest.

—The new regulations for the police force were published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 21st. The force is to consist of 1,487 men and 315 horses, will comprise superior (*maior*) and inferior (*menor*) staffs, eight companies of infantry and four of cavalry. Among the armament the police "yatagan" figure. Perhaps Dr. Castro Lopes will tell us now if "yatagan" is Portuguese for sword, sabre, or bayonet.

—Dr. Francisco Pires de Carvalho Aragão left by the *Tímar* on the 23rd for Pernambuco, where he proposes to await the *Ordeño* and proceed to Europe. Sr. Aragão is the chief of the 1st section of the Rio custom house and will combine the search for health in Europe with investigations into such fiscal improvements as can be availed of here. The results will be anxiously awaited. Sr. Aragão has taken a job sufficient to break down a strong man, if he has proposed to reform the *modus operandi* in Brazilian custom houses.

—On the 20th a colored man obtained police authority to have a dance in honor of the birthday of one of his children. A neighbor, Major Leopoldo da Franca Amaral, objected to the colored people abusing themselves and with a number of friends invaded the man's house, broke up his furniture, tore up the police license, and finally arrested every man, woman and child at the dance. Of course this uncleaned slave owner will receive no punishment, and the unfortunate colored man should thank his stars that he escaped with a whole skin.

—On the 21st inst. the proceeds of the subscription to present the Emperor's physician with a token of regard was delivered to Conde de Motta Maia at Petrópolis. The token was 11 *apólices* of the 1879 gold loan in a handsomely mounted Russia leather case. The speeches made were of the proper complimentary description and from them it is inferred that Divine Providence — and Conde de Motta Maia — are to be considered the preservers of the Emperor's life. There appears to be no allusion to the foreign physicians. We were under the impression that Dr. Semnola was an assistant of Divine Providence in the case.

—The immigration question is becoming more and more complicated. A number of French and Belgian immigrants recently attracted attention by camping in the street, and the press at once took up the question. The inspector of immigration says that a considerable number of them came from the Rive Plate and are merely loafing here to get a free passage home. Moreover, as the report had been spread that unemployed immigrants in Rio would be returned to their countries for account of the parties introducing them, abuses had been committed. The inference is that all the discontented foreigners will gradually return to Rio, to be sent home at the cost of the taxpayers, or companies. This is a pretty result of Sr. Prado's famous immigration scheme!

—On the 15th inst. an organization was effected here by representatives of a majority of the newspapers of this city for the purpose of raising money for Campinas. Under this initiative a considerable quantity of merchandise, provisions, etc., have been received, and 3,138\$ in cash at the office of the *Gazeta de Notícias*. A horse race was organized on the 21st, ostensibly for the Campinas poor, a concert is announced for the 2nd proximo, and a *bando festejando* (fairs-gathering procession) went through a part of the city yesterday. The total results are not yet known, but it is believed that a large amount has already been received. The association has sent up two physicians, two druggists and several nurses to assist in caring for the sick people of Campinas.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee *pauta* in Minas for May will be 24 reis per kilo. Other products will retain the *pauta* now in vigor.

—The sales of coffee in San Francisco, California, last year amounted to 162,970 bags, against 140,684 in 1887, 117,581 in 1886, and 144,434 in 1885. The average monthly consumption in the Pacific coast states last year was 1,511,107 pounds.

—A Desterro correspondent of the *Jornal do Comércio* writes very encouragingly of the development of coffee production in the province of Santa Catharina. He gives the following export figures for the last four crop years:

1885-86.....	126,585	kilogrammes,
1886-87.....	235,905	"
1887-88.....	55,430	"
1888-89 (9 mos.)	443,720	"

—A recent report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce strongly advocates the continuation of sales of coffee futures. The report says that all abuses and exaggerations are but a light weight in the balance, against the advantages secured by the facilities for selling goods prior to their arrival, and depreciates any interference with the manner in which the business is now conducted.

The Barão de Penedo, Brazilian minister to France, arrived at Paris on the 4th inst., and presented his credentials to President Carnot on the succeeding day.

The *Jornal* on the 26th says the minister of empire is ready with his projects of municipal and provincial reforms to be presented at the approaching legislative session.

From the 1st prox. Engineer Del Vecchio is to receive 700\$ per month for "engineering" the repairs to the Imperial Chapel. Let us hope that the repairs will be speedily concluded.

—Happy Despatch [*Bon despatch*] seems an excellent name for a *lazareto*. The Japanese use the expression in a somewhat similar significance, viz.: suicide. The lazaretto referred to is near Bahia.

We see that Dr. Aristides Lobo charges in his *Diário Popular* correspondence that the Emperor is opposed to the proposed concessions to the United States in a commercial treaty because of the existing republican agitation in this country.

On the 20th the minister of agriculture tells the inspector general of public illumination that the gas company must have on the premises of the factory an organized service for the extinction of possible fires, and must establish telephonic communication with the firemen of the city.

The director-general of the postoffice has ordered the suspension of the practice of stamping letters for delivery at the steamship agencies at the moment of sailing. All letters stamped must be included in the mail bags, which are closed from two to four hours — sometimes a whole day! — before the steamer's departure. This is another example of the indifference manifested at the post-office for the convenience of business men.

The following is a fair illustration of the breathless rapidity with which the Brazilian telegraph people are accustomed to work. On the 23d a gentleman had occasion to send an urgent message to Petropolis after a party who was needed at the bedside of a friend who was dangerously ill in Campinas with fever. It was necessary to have the message delivered quickly so that the Petropolis gentleman might catch the afternoon train down. The message was delivered at the Rio office at exactly 2:30 p.m. and double rates and 500 reis extra for delivery were paid to insure quick dispatch, but the message was not delivered in Petropolis until 6:45 p.m., showing a speed of 4 hours and 15 minutes. As it takes a traveller only two hours to go to Petropolis, and as the people who left here at 4 p.m. got in ahead of the message by three-quarters of an hour, it may be assumed that if the party here had sent his message by hand, and saved his money, he would have beaten the telegraph all hollow. When a man is in a hurry to get a telegram to Petropolis, it will be best to wait for the hour and send it by hand.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Sixteenth Annual General Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, for the year 1881. The increasing thickness of this very useful report shows that the foreign investments of the British bondholder are assuming more and more importance from year to year, and from the character of some recent investments it may be predicted that plenty of work is still being cut out for thoughtless investors.

*Quêdes de Higiene e de Alimentação; Corte do Mangue, etc.*, by Pedro Soares Caldeira, Rio de Janeiro; J. Villeneuve & Co., 1889. In this work Sr. Caldeira has collected articles published by him in the *Jornal do Comércio* of this city during the years 1883-87, and which contain the results of a careful study of the effects of the destruction of the mangue, a shrub that formerly covered large areas of the muddy shores of the bay of Rio, and which Sr. Caldeira seeks to prove is not only the cause of the increase of malarious fevers among the population of the city, but has been that also of an immense destruction of fish, with which the waters of the bay were formerly abundantly supplied, and that this factor in the food supply has become much reduced in quality as well as in quantity thus giving rise to serious disorders from its use. The work has been one of love for Sr. Caldeira. The destruction of the mangue has been so great a crime in his eyes that no language is too strong in stigmatizing it, and his appeals to the government to expend a moderate sum in replanting the mud-flats with the useful plant would have met with a response, no doubt, had Sr. Caldeira been a theoretic, instead of a practical observer. As it is, his arguments have fallen upon deaf ears, and nothing has ever been done, even to experiment on the smallest scale, upon the basis of these arguments. In such a work there are many opinions that are not likely to be universally accepted, but the author is as modest in advancing his views, as in his appeals for his beloved plant, and it is incredible that immense sums of money can be spent in sanitary experiments without the small sum required in this case being forthcoming.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The March receipts of the Paúá custom house amounted to 645,219\$080.

—The debenture loan of the Pão Grande mill referred to in our last was fully covered.

—The March receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 147,931\$076.

—On the 26th the Treasury is still to have paid £400,000 in gold into the Bank of Brazil.

—The March receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 109,552\$750, and of the *Setoraria* to 106,313\$462.

—The Banco União de Crédito has called for 10% per cent., or 20\$ per share, payable on the 23d—25th May next.

—The Banco do Comercio has called for 30\$ per share, payable on the 20th—22nd May. This completes the capital of the bank.

—The Minas provincial treasury paid on the 9th inst. 129,171\$239 to the Oeste de Minas railway, and 168,794\$000 to the immigration society.

—The decree, guaranteeing the loan of 5,000,000\$ which the Associação Commercial of this city proposes to make, was formally signed on the 26th inst.

—The exports of gold from England to this country during January and February amounted to £552,800, while the receipts in England from Brazil were only £10,870.

—The *Junta Commercial* has ordered the parties clearing the broker, Duhart, with failure to fulfil his contracts, to "reduce to articles the matter of accession"; —whatever that may mean.

—On the 26th the Banco Popular asked for tenders for a 7 per cent. debenture loan for the Industrial Mineiro mill. The par value is 200\$ per debenture, price of issue 95 per cent., and sinking fund 2 per cent.

—The Brazilian Submarine and the Western and Brazilian cable companies have entered into a new agreement, by which their earnings are to be pooled and then divided at the rate of 34 per cent. to the former and 46 per cent. to the latter.

—The "Gold Maker Bank," offers capitalists peculiar advantages. In account current 5 per cent. per annum is allowed, while for fixed deposits rates vary from 6 per cent. for three months to 7 1/2 per cent. for 12 months.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* bows to the decision of the council of state in neutralizing sovereignty, but is not altogether convinced. *O País* says it is only another proof that the Brazilian financier is an empiric.

—The March receipts of the Paraty custom house were 33,167\$453, against 63,057\$809 in the same month of last year. There was a decrease of 32,149\$984 in the receipts from imports, and an increase of 3,858\$645 in those from exports.

—The rapid absorption of sovereigns by the Treasury commenced to be felt this week and prices were smartly advanced, even before the recent *avisos* was published. Some estimates are that at least £20,000 in gold per day were being paid into Treasury departments.

—The president of the *junta* of the Santos brokers reports that the members of the guild are in such unsatisfactory terms with each other he considers it advisable to dissolve the *junta*. The *Junta Commercial* of Rio has applied to the Associação Commercial of Santos for a report on the proposal.

—Some remarks have been made regarding the time elapsed from the date of the report of the council of state as to the legal tender of sovereigns, April 3rd, and that upon which it was promulgated, April 24th. No insinuations are hinted, but three weeks is certainly a long time for so important a measure to remain in a minister's portfolio.

—The subscriptions for shares in the "Banco Mercantil Industrial do Paraná" reached 5,400, or a little over half the proposed capital, in the province, according to recent advices. Under the contract with the province the bank must be organized by June 24th next. An agency will be established in Rio. The capital is 2,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each.

—An inventory of the cash seems to have been taken at the National Treasury on the 24th inst., when it was found that the total on hand amounted to 6,358,984\$000, viz.; 5,136,568\$ in gold, 706\$ in silver, nickel and copper, and 894,710\$ in paper. Would it not be better, however, if the minister would have regular monthly, or quarterly, balance sheet off, showing cash, liabilities, receipts, payments, etc.?

—It is stated that the paper currency [Treasury notes] in circulation was increased by 5,097,677\$450 last year, the total outstanding on December 31st being 19,163,745\$750. The fraction of 750 reis, however, is an absurdity, except on the supposition that the treasury includes the redemption value of called-in notes. The circumstance that this increase in circulation has had no bad influence will occasion a very uncomfortable surprise to the Beirrito financiers.

—The shareholders of the Petrópolis mill are invited to pay 10 per cent. on the new shares divided *pro rata* among them up to May 11th next.

—The town of Sabará, Minas Geraes, wants n jail to cost exactly 35,581\$724, and tenders will be received up to May 6th. Why tenders are solicited when the cost is fixed even to the impossible 14 reis, is incomprehensible.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 29th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold 27 d. rls. the do do in U. S. coin at \$4 84 per £1 size ..... 41 45 cts do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ..... 88 17 do £1 size in Brazilian gold ..... 88 17

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day ..... 27 1/4 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper). 1\$000 is 15 gold ..... do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 size ..... 91 25 cts Value of £1.00 (\$1.00 per £1 size) in Brazilian currency (paper) ..... 88 44 Value of £1.00 ..... 88 48

## EXCHANGE.

April 23.—Official rates are unchanged, viz.: 27 1/4—27 1/2 on London, 32 1/2—34 1/2 on Hamburg at 90/100 (\$800 on New York at sight).

Second bank sterling was reported at 27 1/16 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/16 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$870, and closed with buyers at \$875 sellers at \$880. April 24.—The Basílica Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27 1/16 in the afternoon; rates at the other banks were unchanged. There was some little in request at 27 1/2 for bank sterling and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/4. Sovereigns sold at \$878, closing with buyers at \$880.

April 25.—The market opened at 27 1/2 at all the banks, but rates were withdrawn early in the afternoon. Total the Brazilian banks fixed 27 1/2 on London, 34 1/2 on Paris and 32 1/2 on Hamburg at 90/100; 1\$000 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted all the way from 27 9/16 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$878, and closed with buyers at \$880.

April 26.—The market opened at 27 1/2 at all the banks, but the other banks remained after withdrawal of the official rates for the day were 27 1/2 on London, 34 1/2—35 on Paris and 32 1/2—33 1/2 on Hamburg at 90/100 (\$800 on New York at sight). The market was quiet and commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 9/16—27 1/2 and the market closed flat. Sovereigns sold at \$890, and closed with buyers at \$890.

April 27.—The market opened at 27 1/2 at the banks, with the exception of the English Bank, which was at 27 3/4 and reduced its rate in the afternoon to 27 1/2. Official rates were 27 1/2—27 1/4 on London, 34 1/2—35 on Paris and 32 1/2—33 1/2 on Hamburg at 90/100 (\$800 on New York at sight). Commercial was quoted at 27 3/16—27 1/2 and the market closed flat. Sovereigns sold at \$890, and closed with buyers at \$890.

April 28.—Official sterling rate at the banks is 27 1/2, with £100 in London offices to be had at 27 3/4. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/2—27 3/16, with very few bids in the market. Rates are considered flat, and 27 for bank is confidently expected.

SALTS OF SPOOKS AND SHARKS.

April 22.  
5¢ Five per cent. apolices ..... 95¢  
\$1 Gold Loan, 1868, 6% ..... 1,084 000  
500\$ Sovereigns ..... 81 500  
50 hyp. notes Banco C. Real de S. Paulo ..... 84 96  
50 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ ..... 181 000  
24 1/2 Philadelphian Inve. ..... 165 000  
300 Banco do Brasil ..... 250 000  
50 Banco Commercial ..... 240 000  
20 Banco Dilectores ..... 240 000  
4 Banco Industrial ..... 170 000  
50 Leopoldina R.R. subs. ..... 22 000  
100 Macaé and Campos R.R. h. o. gold ..... 86 500  
17 Boa Vista de Navegação ..... 309 000

April 23.  
5¢ Five per cent. apolices ..... 956 000  
500\$ Sovereigns ..... 8 800  
40 hyp. notes Banco Prelid. ..... 69 96  
20 " do " do ..... 61 1/2 96  
50 deb. Campos and Carangola R.R. ..... 193 000  
50 " Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ ..... 185 000  
50 " Sociedade R.R. 100\$ ..... 79 1/2 00  
100 Banco do Brasil ..... 230 000  
60 Banco Intemational ..... 60 000  
50 do ..... 10 000  
75 do ..... 10 000  
100 do ..... 10 000  
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## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 27th, 1889.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$	Jan.-July do	5	Apalices	200\$—1,000\$	959\$000	959\$000—963\$000
11,600	do	4	do	1,000\$	1,000\$000	1,075\$000—
19,885,500	Apr.-Oct.	6	Gold Loni 1863	1,000	1,000\$000	1,000\$000—
35,672,500	Quarterly	4½	1879	1,000	1,000\$000	1,000\$000—
1,105,000	do	5	City of Rio de Janeiro	1,000	1,000\$000	1,000\$000—

## PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
82,000\$	—	6-8	Alagoas	—	—	—
8,011,300	Jan.-July	6-7	Amapá	—	81 9/10	—
26,300	do	7	Brasil	—	—	—
30,800	do	7	Ceará	—	—	—
1,022,800	Jan.-July	5-6	Espirito Santo	—	—	—
199,000	do	5-6	Maranhão	—	—	—
5,876,000	Jan.-July	5-6	Matto Grosso	—	—	—
1,294,200	do	6-8	Minas Geraes	1,000\$	100 9/10	—
72,300	do	6-8	Pará	—	—	—
30,600	do	6-8	Pernambuco	—	—	—
7,881,200	Jan.-July	5-7	Piaui	—	101 9/10	—
54,000	do	7	Pernambuco	—	—	—
8,081,500	Jan.-July	6	Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—
8,081,500	do	6	Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—
3,66,822	Jan.-July	6	Rio Grande do Sul	1,000\$	98 9/10	—
132,000	do	7	Santa Catharina	—	—	—
1,15,000	Jan.-July	6	S. Paulo	—	—	—
500,000	do	7	City of S. Paulo	100\$	93 9/10	—
731,400	do	6-7	Sergipe	—	—	—

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
745,000\$	June-Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	100 9/10	—
6,045,799	Juw.-July	6	Credito Real do Brasil	100	77 1/2	77 1/2—78 9/10
7,123,100	do	6	Credito Real do Brasil	100	81 1/2	81 1/2—82 9/10
5,305,500	Apr.-Oct.	6	Credito Real S. Paulo	100\$	81 1/2	81 1/2—82 9/10
6,694,000	May-Nov.	6	Predial	100	89	89—89 1/2

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
<b>RAILWAYS</b>						
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8	Bragantina	200\$	185\$	—
1,500,000	do	6½	Campos e Carangola	200	195 500	—110\$000
1,024,000	Jun.-July	6½	Jun. do Fim e Pau	200	170	—
1,575,800	Apr.-Oct.	6½	Leopoldina	200	185	185\$000—
4,290,000	Jan.-July	6	do gold	50	185\$000	—
4,459,000	do	7	Maricá	100	90 1/2	—
379,000	do	7	Oeste de Minas	200	200	—
1,575,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Rio das Flores	100	93 1/2	—
6,679,800	Jan.-July	7	S. Gabriel no Rio Preto	200	200	—
6,679,800	do	7	S. Gonçalo	200	200	—
1,878,000	Mar.-Sept.	6	S. Joaquim do gold	100	80 1/2	80 1/2—81 1/2
6,679,800	Apr.-Oct.	6	União Valenciana	100	95	95—96 1/2
<b>TRAMWAYS.</b>						
439,886	Jan.-July	6	Carris Urbanos	500	490	—
811,300	do	6	do	100	105 1/2	—
656,750	Feb.-Aug.	6	Nitheoly gold	50	—	—
307,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Peruambuco	200	91 1/2	—
250,000	Jan.-July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	195	—
<b>SHIPPING.</b>						
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	Ferry	100	105 1/2	—
225,000	Jan.-July	8½	Paulista	200	200	104 1/2—
<b>CENTRAL-SUL/FACTORIAS</b>						
550,000	Feb.-July	8	Branby	100	85 1/2	—
784,000	do	7	Pinac	200	180	—
1,363,000	Jan.-July	6	Quissamá	200	190	—
202,000	Mar.-Sept.	6½	Rio Branco	200	190	—
<b>MILLS.</b>						
100,000	Jan.-July	8	Berlery	200	—	—
400,000	May-Nov.	7	Boss Funchal	200	—	—
1,020,000	Jan.-July	7	Brasil Industrial	200	198	—
763,200	Apr.-Oct.	7½	Caronca	200	196	—
588,000	do	7	Confiança Industrial	200	—	—
300,000	do	7	Pão Grande	200	195	—
200,000	do	7	Petrópolis	200	200	195—200
430,000	June-Dec.	7	Kink	200	192	—
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Pedro da Alcantara	100	195	—
<b>MINES.</b>						
200,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold]	100	85 1/2	—
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
319,800	Apr.-Oct.	8	Candalaria [church]	200	910	—
100,000	do	7½	Centro-Estado gold	200	90	—
300,000	Jan.-July	6	D. Pedro II	200	92 1/2	—
5,250,000	May-Nov.	7	Lavona, Iud. & Colon	200	195	—
100,000	Jan.-July	6	Melhoramentos U. de Nitch	200	—	—
430,700	Apr.-Oct.	8	Oleos de Villa Nova	200	200	—
<b>INSURANCE.</b>						
<b>INSURANCE.</b>						
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	16,173	Allianca	8 20—Jan. 8	500\$	120\$000—
3,010,000	751,000	234,207	Agros Fluminense	10 00—Jan. 8	200	105 000—
2,000,000	20,000	15,364	Atahui	10 00—Jan. 8	10	100 000—
2,000,000	200,000	7,050	Avancos	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
3,000,000	200,000	200	Bandeirante	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
2,500,000	250,000	104,500	Bidelândia	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
2,000,000	200,000	104,500	Caraná	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
2,000,000	200,000	100	Indemnizadora	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
8,000,000	400,000	34,640	Itapuã	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
1,000,000	100,000	100	Ladeira	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
4,000,000	200,000	100	Monteiro	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
4,000,000	200,000	100	Peruana	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
5,000,000	750,000	19,602	Pernambucano	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
2,000,000	200,000	9,647	Previdade	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
1,000,000	100,000	10 13	Prudencia	10 00—Jan. 8	200	100 000—
2,000,000	200,000	6,932	Vigilancia	10 00—Jan. 8	70	100 000—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
<b>JO. DE JANEIRO</b>							
2,000,000\$	500,000\$	50,472	Auxiliar	9 20—Jan. 8	200\$	200\$000—	—
33,000,000	1,000,000	7,068,324	Brasilif	8 nov.—Jan. 8	200	230 000—	250\$000—251\$000
20,000,000	1,000,000	7,337,975	Caixa Crediti Commercial	10 nov.—Jan. 8	200	240 000—	230 000—212 000
12,000,000	11,542,480	1,35,000	Comercio	9 nov.—Jan. 8	100	120 000—	210 000—200 000
24,000,000	1,000,000	1,038,220	Crediti Real do Brasil	5 10—Jan. 8	160	150 000—	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	1,038,220	English Limited	12 nov.—Jan. 8	200	210 000—	—
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,038,220	Industrial e Mecanico	6 nov.—Jan. 8	200	200 000—	—
12,000,000	1,000,000	1,038,220	Internacional	6 nov.—Jan. 8	100	200 000—	—
12,000,000	1,000,000	1,038,220	Loja do Brasil	6 nov.—Jan. 8	100	180 000—	180 000—61 000
<b>PROVINCIAL</b>							
2,000,000\$	1,000,000	1,038,220	Comercio, S. Paulo	3 nov.—Jan. 8	50	60 000—	65 000—
1,000,000	1,000,000	8 15,710	Lamego	3 nov.—Jan. 8	100	100 000—	100 000—
1,000,000	1,000,000	8 15,710	Populair	3 nov.—Jan. 8	100	100 000—	100 000—
1,000,000	1,000,000	8 15,710	Mercautl, Santos	10 nov.—Jan. 8	80	90 000—	100 000—
1,000,000	1,000,000	8 15,710	Rural, Popular, S. Paulo	10 nov.—Jan. 8	35	31 000—	32 000—
1,000,000	1,000,000	8 15,710	Teritorial, Minas	6 nov.—Jan. 8	180	180 000—	180 000—70 000
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	8,813,000\$	—	Bahia and Minas	—	—	—	—
800,000	800,000	—	Baixo de Atum	13 nov.—Feb. 8	200	100 000—	100 000—
10,000,000	4,080,000	18,206\$	Campinas and Caramanga	7 10—Jan. 8	200	125 000—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	17,592	Centro do Piau e Planalto	7 10—Jan. 8	200	125 000—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	17,592	Impolingo	7 10—Jan. 8	200	135 000—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	17,592	do subseries	7 10—Jan. 8	200	22 500—	22 500—22 500
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	Macaté and Campinas	5 10—Jan. 8	200	200 000—	200 000—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	Maní	5 10—Jan. 8	200	200 000—	200 000—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	Oeste de Minas	6 nov.—Mar. 8	200	190 000—	190 000—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	do subseries	6 nov.—Mar. 8	200	188 000—	188 000—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	S. Izabel do Rio Preto	7 10—May 8	200	200 000—	200 000—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	S. Paulo and Rio	7 10—May 8	200	200 000—	2

**Insurance.**

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

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Insures against the risk of fire, losses, goods and merchandise at every kind of reduced rates.

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*Nova Empreza de Botes Motrizes à vapor. For the  
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**ROYAL MAIL  
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*Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
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**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1889**

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 4	Nevada	Santos [only]
" 7	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bilbao, Maccia, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Vigo

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, however, every alternate Tuesday.

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ADVANCE Captain Griffiths... 25 May  
FINANCE " Baker... 15 June  
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The fine packet

**ALLIANÇA,**

Captain BEERS

on return from Santos will sail 8th May at 10 a.m. for

**NEW YORK**

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO MARANHÃO,

[mentioning the last named ports]

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No. 6 Praça do Comércio.

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No. 8 Praça das Marés.

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